

## FARM NEWS.

The feeds used for horses fall into two general classes—concentrates and roughages. Each of these classes includes a large variety of different materials. And the proportions and amounts in which they are fed vary widely. Therefore a brief discussion of horse feeding must be general and suggestive rather than specific and explicit.

The concentrate most widely used and most popular is oats. The esteem in which oats are held is well founded.

They are palatable, easily digested by horses, they appear to give a horse spirit or mettle, and they are the safest and one of the most convenient of feeds. However, the very high price of oats makes them one of the most expensive food materials, so many substitutes are used. Corn is the most common substitute for oats. And the success that attends its use by so many farmers as well as a test made by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, would seem to give corn a place as a first class horse food rather than that of a substitute for oats. The station referred to above found that for a limited period of time and for mature horses, at any rate corn is as good a feed as oats. But it is generally considered that corn is best as a horse food when used in combination with oats or some nitrogenous concentrate, or with a nitrogenous roughage.

Barley may take the place of corn in the horse's ration. However, it is not as palatable, and is liable to produce digestive disorders unless boiled before being fed. The grain is also rendered more digestible by crushing.

Kaffir corn has been successfully used as a horse food. It has a slightly smaller feeding value than corn. It is fed on the unthrashed heads, and also when ground; the latter method being preferable.

A number of other grains are fed to horses, but only locally, by comparatively few farmers. Cowpeas, soy beans, Canada peas, rye, buckwheat, and wheat are all used for feeding horses, but only to a limited extent. It is probable that the seeds of the three legumes mentioned above will be used more extensively when their culture becomes more general and their merits better known. At present, however there is very little data in regard to their use as food for horses in America; in Europe horse beans are common feeding stuff for horses. Rye, wheat and buckwheat are sometimes fed to horses. Rye might be substituted for corn, although it is not as palatable. Good quality wheat is generally too costly to be fed. It makes an acceptable feed, very similar in composition to oats. Buckwheat, if fed to horses, should be ground or soaked.

A number of by-products of different industries are fed to horses and in many cases make out acceptable feeds when given in mixtures or with some of the grains previously discussed. Bran, middlings or shorts, when fed with corn or with corn and oats, or in various other combinations, makes a good horse feed. Bran is laxative, which makes it especially valuable for broodmares and not so desirable for drivers. When fed in large amounts it makes horses sweat rather freely. Linseed meal

and gluten meal often to a good advantage can be included in the ration. Molasses, when obtained at a sufficiently low price, may be fed to horses. It is claimed for this product that it adds to the palatability and digestibility of food with which it is mixed, in addition to being a rich carbohydrate itself.

When obtained at the low prices for which molasses often sells, its use will be found to lower the cost of feeding horses. In North Carolina and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Stations report favorably of the use of cotton seed meal as a part of the ration of the horse. While the results obtained at New Hampshire Station and by a number of individuals are not favorable for cotton seed meal for this purpose.

The bulkier part of the ration for horses, the roughage, may consist entirely or partly of pasture, ensilage, roots and tubers and hays.

On farms where pasture is abundant, especially blue grass, idle horses are often maintained on grasses the entire year with the possible exceptions of a few winter months, and the work stock get their roughage from the same source in the summer. When idle and at night the work horses are run on pasture. With modifications to suit the uses that are made of the horses the above practice seems to be a good one.

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station obtained satisfactory results from the use of corn silage for horses and mules. By gradually increasing the amounts fed, as much was finally given them as they would eat, with hay and grain in addition.

To a limited extent roots and tubers have been fed horses and mules in America. However, very little data in regard to their use is obtainable. The reports coming from those who feed Cassava roots to all classes of live stock are very favorable.

Hays made from various grasses and legumes enter into the ration of every work horse.

Timothy hay is the kind most frequently used throughout America. Kaffir corn and sorghum stovers and Bermuda have been proved to have feeding value about equal to timothy. Hays made from various other grasses make acceptable food materials for horses, and ordinarily are more nutritious than timothy. Oats, wheat and barley cut when the grain is in the milk stage make hays that rank in digestible nutrients with those made from red-top, orchard grass and tall cat grass, and if properly handled are palatable.

A number of legume hays are fed to horses, among them which are the various clovers, alfalfa, cowpea-vine hay, soy bean hay and vetch. Clover and alfalfa hays are open to the objection of being "dusty," which condition may help to bring on a disease of the respiratory system, known as heaves. It is also claimed that these hays cause the horse to sweat excessively. However, bright alfalfa and clover hays are fed to horses with satisfactory results in various parts of the country, and with a marked saving of concentrates. Sprinkling of the hay with water before feeding will prevent the dust from being inhaled. Cowpea-vine hay is used by some South-

ern farmers for feeding horses with favorable results. The grain ration thus may be greatly reduced. Some other roughage, as corn or sorghum stover or timothy, is ordinarily fed with the pea-vine hay. The use of soy bean hay and hay made from vetch as feed from horses is still in the experimental stage in this country. The latter, when combined with some of the cereal hays—oats or wheat—seem to make an acceptable roughage for horses.

Millet should not be fed to horses. In concurrence with the observations of farmers the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station reports that millet, when used as the sole coarse feed, is injurious to the horses. First in producing an increased action of the kidneys; secondly, in causing lameness and swelling of the joints; thirdly, in producing an infusion of the blood into the joints; fourthly, in destroying the texture of the bone, rendering it softer and less tenacious, so that traction causes the ligaments and muscles to be torn loose.

The ratio existing between the concentrates and roughages fed may vary widely, depending upon the service demanded of the horses and their ages. Mature work "stock" that are to spend the winter in idleness will get along very well with a little or no grain if supplied with an abundance of roughage affording some variety. Animals so wintered should, of course, be fed grain several weeks before the spring work is begun. Horses doing a small amount of light work may be fed less grain and more rough food. The ratio of concentrates to roughage in the ration for horses doing moderate or heavy farm work should be about 1:1; that is, if twelve pounds of grain is fed, about the same number of pounds of roughage should be supplied.

### A LAST ECHO

Of the Caleb Powers Case Heard in the Dismissal of Indictments at Frankfort.

So far as the Franklin Circuit Court is concerned the last echo of the Caleb Powers case was heard in Frankfort Tuesday, when indictments against Dave Cushing, Howard M. Denton and Mrs. Jennie Gentry, accused of aiding and confederating with Powers in securing testimony were dismissed.

Mrs. Gentry lives in Lexington and was accused of acting as the messenger between Powers and convicts. The indictment against Powers in the same case was pardoned by Governor Willson.

Coincident with the visit of former Governor Durbin, of Indiana, to Frankfort Tuesday was the calling of the case of the Commonwealth against W. S. Taylor, indicted for complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

Durbin was in the courtroom at the time the case of the man whom he protected for four years was called. He was in Frankfort representing the Federal surety company of Indianapolis, surety for the General Supply and Construction Company, builders of the Capital.

### Here is Relief For Women.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At druggists, or by mail 50c Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

### \$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's family pills for constipation.

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### BASCOM HALE

BARBER SHOP

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BATH ROOM

You can get an easy shave or first class haircut at my shop at any time. Shop always open. Bath room with best equipments ready at all times.

Main Street, : Louisa

Wilbur.

The series of meetings closed at the Christian Church Sunday by Rev. Spard, of Louisa and Rev. J. N. Stambaugh of Johnson county.

Our Sunday school is still going on and we have good attendance every Sunday.

Our school closed here last Thursday. A. W. Osborn teacher. He taught a good school and we are sorry to have him leave our community.

The infant child of George Loar has been quite sick for the past week, but is better now.

The little son of Albert Estep died last week of diphtheria. The grief stricken parents have our sympathy.

B. R. Moore was in Louisa Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. H. H. Gambill, wife and son of Blaine attended church here Saturday night and Sunday.

Dr. Stambaugh and wife of Beaver, are visiting her parents, Mr. J. W. Elliott and wife of this place.

Miss Pansy Osborn, of Cordell visited her grandparents here last week.

### Plant Wood's Seeds For The Garden & Farm.

Thirty years in business, with a steadily increasing trade every year—until we have to-day one of the largest businesses in seeds in this country—is the best of evidence as to the superior quality of Wood's Seeds.

Wood's Descriptive Catalog and monthly "Crop Special" have done more to encourage diversified farming and profitable market-growing of vegetable crops than any other similar publications.

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## CUT PRICE SALE.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS BEGINNING

JANUARY 20, 1908

I will sell the following Winter Goods at Cost, in order to raise money to meet my obligations and to make room for my spring stock

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Shawls, Facinators, Ladies' Hats, Outing Flannels, Flannels, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear of all kinds, odd Pants for Men and Boys, Work Coats and Gloves, and many other things not mentioned.

This Sale For Cash or Produce. No Credit

Now is the time to save money at this Bargain Sale. Come early and you will get a better selection. Remember the Date Jan. 20.

R. B. SPENCER,

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## SULLIVAN'S GROCERY.

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Everyday necessities on which you can rely with absolute assurance for fine quality and lowest prices.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

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FLOUR AND SALT.

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Next Door to Pigg's Restaurant.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WE have opened a Grocery Store next door to Frank Pigg's Restaurant, where we will welcome the Grocery buying public of Louisa and vicinity. Our line is new and fresh, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. We will carry in stock at all times a complete line of

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Canned Goods, Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

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Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, we are

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